

THE REVOLUTION.

PACIFIC FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

Minority Report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Rumored Collision Between the Florida and United States Troops.

PROBABLE SEIZURE OF FORT PICKENS.

The Convention of Southern Seceding States.

Appointment of Delegates from Alabama.

Conciliatory Propositions of the Virginia Legislature.

Mr. Lincoln Urged by Republicans to Visit Washington Immediately.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT WASHINGTON, &c., &c., &c.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1861.

Reports from Florida to-night refer to fighting between the federal and State troops—probably at Fort Pickens.

The exact nature of the letter of Colonel Hayne to the President, which was transmitted yesterday, is not transparent; but, as I have stated heretofore, it is exceedingly temperate. Colonel Hayne's views having been greatly modified since his arrival and intercourse with Senators and representatives, of not only the seceding States, but many of the Senators of the border States. The fact that it met the sanction of Senators Hunter and Mason is a sure indication that its tone is most pacificatory.

The Colonel Hayne carried out his instructions, which were the unconditional surrender of Fort Sumter, there is no telling what would have been the consequences. But wiser counsels prevailed. South Carolina was informed by leading Southern Senators that other States had interests involved in this matter; that if they persisted in this demand she could not be sustained by a single Southern State; they would inaugurate a civil war which her sister States could not and would not participate in or sanction. It was her duty first to invoke all the appliances of peace for a peaceful negotiation; and when these had failed, and all hopes of satisfactory adjustment were exhausted, then a resort to arms might be justifiable.

This policy, I am informed, has been adopted. It will have a good effect at least: there will be a cessation of hostilities, and in the meantime some plan of adjustment may be adopted, which will restore peace to the country. Should Governor Pickens, however, determine to pursue another line of policy, and thereby precipitate collision, one thing is certain, he will not have the sympathy or co-operation of any of the border States, and, if any, of the cotton States.

I am informed, on the highest authority, that Governor Pickens has yielded to the suggestions of his friends here, and has accordingly addressed Colonel Hayne to change his policy. Therefore, for the present, we are to have no demonstration of a hostile character on either side. There is to be a complete cessation of hostilities. Colonel Hayne will remain here and confer with his command, keeping them posted respecting the condition of affairs, and as to the probable chances of a peaceful settlement of the differences between the two sections.

There is no doubt that instructions have been sent to the commander of the Gulf or Home Squadron for a speedy return of some of the vessels on that station, their presence there not being required since the success of the liberal party in Mexico.

The government is determined to place itself in a proper position to stay, in the event of future troubles, growing out of the belligerent attitude assumed by South Carolina and other Southern States, it can protect its property and vindicate its honor. Should an attack be made upon Fort Sumter, the government will be in a position, with sufficient naval force near at hand, to render such assistance in the shape of reinforcements and supplies as the emergency may require. The government, however, hopes that no such emergency will arise.

A volunteer company of planters, residing in Prince George county, Md., one of the largest and richest slave-holding counties in that State, a few days since tendered their services to Gov. Pickens, agreeing to pay their own expenses, and to contribute one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of sustaining South Carolina in her position.

The following letter, just received in reply to this tender by the officer who made it, shows the condition of the South Carolina army—

HEADQUARTERS, CHARLESTON, Jan. 17, 1861.

Sir—Yours of the 11th inst. has been received, and I am pleased to say that, in the event of future troubles, your country and patriotism. Just now, unfortunately, the South Carolina army, in all its departments, is so full and completely organized that no further aid is required. But let me assure you that if war comes, and our ranks are depleted, we shall remember your offer, and unhesitatingly apply to you for assistance in the hour of our trial. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

PAUL H. HAYNE, Aid-de-Camp.

Senator Hunter has determined to retire from the chairmanship of the Committee on Finance. He will announce his withdrawal in a few days. His friends have urged him not to take this step. He looks upon the melancholy and disastrous condition of the country in a different light from most Southern men, and will not remain at the head of a committee to vote money to a party who are doing everything in their power, as he conceives, to destroy it, our happy and prosperous country.

It is understood that the President will strike the same of Captain Armstrong from the list of the navy as soon as that officer's official report is received. Traitors in the civil service of the government are being spotted every day, and the whole force of the conspirators will receive no quarter. The President is determined that every man who reads at the public crib shall as well be a faithful advocate of the Union.

The local authorities of this city, as well as many leading politicians, begin to mistrust the fidelity of some of their high officials who claim to be Union secessionists, and, in other words, to be for or against the Union, according to the chances of ultimate success. Argues every one everywhere penetrating the motives of all officials.

It seems that Washington's birthday the flag of our country is to be displayed from every public edifice in the city, and from those private residences whose owners can afford the expense. In a word, Union and anti-Union men are beginning to take sides, and many predict that before many months these differences of opinion will be expressed in the language of musketry and cannon.

It is, perhaps, as well that this last resort should be taken, as well as of hostile kings, should solve the question of secession at once. The whole country will know what its destinies are to be. Interests of all kinds seem to be turning to a new state of things. Nothing is so fatal to all interests as protracted uncertainty.

The talk of the city in political circles is the Virginia plan of adjustment, proposed yesterday by the newly inaugurated Union Legislature. It excites profound interest, and many heretofore unbelievers and croakers now predict a settlement of the existing difficulties between the two sections. Virginia declares solemnly, through her Legislature—

First—That a settlement of the difference must be new made, or separation is inevitable.

Second—That in the event of mediatory measures failing, her interests and feelings place her with her sword-brother.

Third—That in order to render mediation possible there must be no conflict, and ex-President Tyler and Judge John Robertson, of Richmond, are appointed to confer respectively the President and the seceding States from all measures likely to precipitate collision.

Fourth—She names ex-President Tyler, Hon. W. C. Rives, G. W. Summers, James A. Seddon and John W. Brockenborough as a Commission, with instructions to proceed to Washington on the 4th of February, to meet other Commissioners from other States for consultation.

Fifth—The Legislature presents the Crittenden propositions, as amended by Mr. Douglas, as the basis of settlement. The amendments are three—First—The right of transit across free States with slave property. Second—Election of President by districts instead of by general ticket. Third—Disqualifies negro from voting at elections.

This action of the Old Dominion is looked on as "land ahead" as the harbinger of peace. Will not the other States respond at once, by appointing their purest and ablest men to meet her commissioners here on the 4th of February? It is all that is now left.

Chevalier Wilcox arrived here yesterday and had a protracted interview with the President, and left immediately for New York. What's up?

Resolutions of officers in both the army and the navy are daily received. Yesterday the following navy officers resigned from the State of Florida, and were accepted—Commander Thos. W. Brent, Surgeon Spottswood and Naval Storekeeper Gonzales.

During the debate in executive session on Friday night Mr. Sillid denounced Mr. Holt personally, using very offensive language. In the event of the injunction of secrecy being removed, Holt will likely hold Sillid accountable, and trouble may ensue.

Chase has not been offered a place in Lincoln's Cabinet. This is asserted upon the best authority.

Coleman Dyer, of Illinois, wishes a denial of the report that he was an agent for the purchase of arms for Mexico. He is buying warlike instruments, but solely upon private account.

It is intimated to-night that certain Southern members intend retreating the admission of Kansas to-morrow at half past twelve o'clock, which time is especially assigned for its consideration. This resistance to the admission of Kansas precludes the possibility of obtaining any concessions from the republicans to settle the existing state of affairs in the nation.

The change in the Liverpool Consular is not the result of a voluntary movement on the part of the present incumbent Robert Magraw, of Maryland, takes the place of Robert Taylor, who comes home immediately. He has not been considered the invasion of Lincoln to a place in his Cabinet, nor is he likely to at present.

Lieut. A. C. McDermott, United States Navy, has been ordered to the receiving ship at Brooklyn, New York.

WASHINGTON, January 20, 1861.

Letters received here from Charleston give gloomy accounts of affairs there. Slaveholders who formerly had to pay a tax of seventy-five cents on each of their slaves are now taxed sixteen dollars on each. It was in this way that ex-Gov. Aiken was taxed fifty thousand dollars, which he informed the authorities he could not pay, because he had not the money. The reply to this exclamation was that he could sell his slaves, and it is reported that he did so, and paid the tax, and moved most of the others to Virginia, and left for Europe himself. Another statement is that two bookkeepers were taxed one thousand dollars each. They refused to pay. The reply was: "Your books are worth the money." "They are worth a great deal more," responded the dealers. They packed up their stock and left Charleston, passing here a day or two since, on route North.

One company of Sappers and Miners, numbering sixty-three rank and file, arrived here this morning from West Point. They are known there as the Engineer Corps. Lieutenant F. C. Innes is in command. Lieutenant William is second in command. They have been under orders three weeks. They left West Point yesterday. One of the Dragoon corps of West Point are under orders, and will arrive here in a few days. They will bring with them a battery, consisting of four field pieces and two howitzers, and act as a flying artillery, under the command of Captain Griffin. They will bring seventy-eight of the best well trained horses.

The Sappers and Miners came into this city this morning just before daybreak, and proceeded quietly to the Columbia Arsenal, which had been previously arranged for them. They were armed with rifles and muskets, and carried the Grand Guard of this district will commence the examination of Bailey and Russell, the alleged Indian band robbers from the Interior Department.

The Constitution newspaper of Sunday morning contains a leading editorial rejoicing over the secession of Georgia; calls a Southern Confederacy a fact; proclaims war warning and encouragement; appeals to the border States to follow the cotton States, and throws ridicule upon the present government, after the editor has been living for years upon paper derived from it. The same paper contains two fat government advertisements, one of three columns, signed J. Thompson, late Secretary of Interior, and secondarily, the other, of two columns, signed James Buchanan. Great indignation is manifested here at the fact, as it is considered a price paid to treason.

The new project for purchasing all the slaves in the States of Delaware, Maryland and Missouri for ninety-one million of dollars, and making them free States, as suggested in my despatch in the Herald of the 14th inst., is attracting much attention here, and is being freely and favorably discussed by the leading presses of the country. The republicans view it as feasible; and although they are, as a body, opposed to recognizing property in man, yet they seem willing to yield that point. Many of them are at the above named States of Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana. There has been a large number of Southern gentlemen discuss the subject favorably, hesitating only at the mode of disposing of the slaves after they are free. Many Northerners reply—Let them remain, and pay them for their labor, and touch them the principle of self-reliance. Others say—Let them be emancipated gradually. Another class, embracing slaveholders, denigrate and repudiate, say—Colonies them in Central America, upon the plan proposed by Mr. Blair, of Missouri, and Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin.

This last proposition is fast becoming popular. But the proposition suggested in the resolutions introduced by Mr. Sumner, on Friday last, to gradually manumit the slaves of all the border States, in a manner that will be satisfactory to the slaveholders, and send them to Hayti or Liberia, and that the general government remunerate the owners satisfactorily, is very well received here; and either that or Senator Doolittle's proposition, advanced to, will soon be presented in some form in one or both branches of Congress.

The anti-Cameron men here have smoked out the mission of Wood and others to Springfield, Ill., with Seward's letter to have Cameron retained in the new Cabinet if possible, and are indignant.

The Chase men are urging him to accept the post of Secretary of the Treasury, offered to him, but at the same time endeavoring to have him do so.

He is to be overruled by the Albany lobby through Wood, and the Harrisburg lobby through Cameron. For this reason prominent Congressmen have written to Mr. Chase not to take any place in the Cabinet.

Mr. Seward is urging the appointment of Charles Francis Adams, as the representative from New England, in the Cabinet, which would rule out Mr. Welles, of Connecticut, an old Jacksonian democrat, and give the Cabinet a strong tincture of whiggery. But Mr. Adams stands to chance.

Col. Adrich, M. C., of Minnesota, received a letter to-day from a member of the Minnesota Legislature, stating that upon the receipt of the news of Major Anderson's gallant exploit in changing from Moultrie to Sumter, the Legislature passed an act changing the name of Toombs county to that of Anderson.

Letters received here from distinguished sources in Georgia state that though that State considers it to be her duty to secede, she is willing to renounce with the other States on a satisfactory guarantee as to her political and social safety. She takes the secession step at this time—the writers remark—in obedience to what she considers to be her vital interests.

Two nights ago Fort Pickens, Florida, was in imminent danger of assault, but since that time a despatch signed by numerous secessionists in Congress has been sent either to their friends, urging them by all means to

avoid a collision with the federal troops. There seems to be no danger, therefore, of an immediate conflict in that quarter.

Col. Hayne, the Commissioner from South Carolina, will remain in Washington ten days or two weeks longer. His visit here has been productive of great good in the interest of peace.

It is not apprehended that any attack will at present be made on Fort Sumter.

The Alabama members of Congress await instructions from their State, while those from Georgia will remain here till they receive an official copy of the ordinance of secession adopted by the convention of that State.

Active measures are in progress to have the course of Virginia, in sending commissioners to Washington on the 4th of February, responded to by similar movements in all the States. Dispatches have been sent to Harrisburg, Albany, Columbus and other State capitals. Where Legislatures are in session, urging the prompt appointment of good and able men to confer with the Virginia Commissioners.

Ex-President Tyler is expected in Washington in a day or two, to urge upon the government the avoidance of all acts or measures likely to lead to hostilities with the Southern States. Meanwhile Judge Robinson, of Richmond, will proceed to South Carolina and Florida on a similar errand, as in those States there are points—Fort Sumter and Pickens—where collision was more likely immediately to occur than elsewhere in the South.

Washington is now more free from excitement than it has been at any time since the commencement of the session of Congress.

Apprehensions of any difficulties attending the inauguration of President Lincoln exist but to a limited extent. However, to guard against a possible disturbance, ample measures have been taken to preserve the public peace.

With the probable action of Louisiana this week the secession movement will be retarded as to other States.

Last week a large number of republican members of Congress from New England, and the Middle States and the West, united in a strong recommendation to Mr. Lincoln to appoint Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, as Postmaster General.

Bailey, connected with the abstraction of the Indian Trust funds, has been released from prison on bail in the amount of \$5,000. He will appear before a special committee to-morrow.

MINORITY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1861.

The minority report from the Committee of Thirty-three, signed by Messrs. Taylor, of Louisiana; Phelps, of Missouri; Rust, of Arkansas; Whiteley, of Delaware; and Winslow, of North Carolina, embraces in substance—

The changes which have taken place in the situation and sentiments of the people of the different States since the formation of the constitution have been such that, through misconstructions of some of its provisions and the wilful perversion of others, and the introduction of new principles in the formation of parties, which are in direct antagonism to the usages and opinions of the whole people, have rendered the constitution, as it is, inoperative, and have caused it to be abandoned by the people. The instrument has ceased to accomplish some of the most important ends aimed at by its adoption. The differences between the Northern and Southern sections of the confederacy from this cause have at last risen to such a height that they have resulted in the formation of a sectional party in the North on the slavery question alone, which will practically exclude the Southern people from any voice in the management of the national affairs, in which they have a common interest with their Northern brethren; and that as this fact, potentially, undermines the form of the constitution as preserved, in truth, it destroys the spirit of republicanism in the government, it is, therefore, impossible that the two sections should any longer go on together as one people, unless the existing state of things is removed.

The report proceeds to say that the present difficulties can only be remedied by amendments to the constitution, and suggests that the amendments proposed in the Crittenden resolutions, if adopted, would restore tranquility to the country, and place the Union on such a foundation that it could never again be shaken. These amendments, the report asserts, would not, in reality, change the constitution. They would only have the effect of restoring it by the added provisions of what it was, in point of fact, on the day of its adoption, through the operation of the circumstances which then surrounded it, and which created the barriers against the present sectional contentions as constitutional provisions would now. If a constitutional majority cannot be united in the support of the "Crittenden resolutions," or the substance of them, then a dissolution of the Union is inevitable.

The report recommends that steps be taken for the calling of a Convention of the States with a view to possible amendments, by providing for a partition of the property of the United States, settling the terms on which the social and commercial intercourse between the separated States shall be conducted, and making a permanent arrangement with respect to the navigation of the Mississippi river.

The report gives what the signers of it consider a full account of the rise and progress of the slavery agitation, which has produced the existing difficulties.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19, 1861.

The steamer Atlantic, from Pensacola, yesterday evening, reports 2,000 men at the Navy Yard. Troops are arriving from all directions. The steamer Wyandott was lying at the entrance of the harbor communicating with Fort Pickens, having the families of the officers aboard, and out of coal and supplies, but was not permitted to enter the harbor.

Opinion was divided in regard to fighting.

IMPORTANT FROM ALABAMA.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 19, 1861.

The election for deputies to the Southern Convention of seceding States took place in Convention to-day, with the following result—For the State of Alabama—Robert H. Smith, Mobile; Richard W. Walker, Supreme Court Judge; Lauderdale, For First district; Collis J. Mellen, Mobile; Second, Hon. John G. Shorter; Third, Hon. W. S. Chilton, Montgomery; Fourth, Hon. S. F. Hale, of Greene; Fifth, Hon. David P. Lewis; Sixth, Dr. Thos. Fearn, Madison; Seventh, Hon. J. L. M. Curry, Tallapoosa.

The Convention is to meet in Montgomery on the 15th of February. For deputy for the State of Alabama Yancy was placed in nomination, but some in his seat and opposed to the friends not to vote for him, as he did not desire, and would not hold the position; and he had his protest entered on the journal of the Convention. Notwithstanding this, he received a high complimentary vote of thirty-eight.

All the delegates stand by the action of the State, and favor a Southern confederacy.

A salute of fifteen guns was fired for Georgia this evening.

The convention to-day passed an ordinance, almost unanimously, to provide for the efficient military defense of the State. It was reported by the Hon. Jere. Clemens, and advocated in an eloquent speech. Three million dollars will be appropriated for the defense of the State.

Hon. Jere. Clemens has written a patriotic letter to his constituents in favor of supporting the action of the State and defending its independence and honor. The North Alabama members are mostly controlled by him.

THE CONVENTION BILL IN THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 19, 1861.

The House has accepted the Senate's amendment to elect delegates on the 9th, to assemble in Convention on the 25th of February.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

LEXINGTON, Jan. 19, 1861.

The Legislature, thus far, has been occupied with miscellaneous matters having no direct bearing upon national affairs.

UNION MEETING AT PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 20, 1861.

The Union meeting last night was one of the largest ever held here. It was exceedingly disorderly and not successful. A large proportion of the meeting was opposed to the Crittenden or any other compromise. Several sets of resolutions of diverse tenor were offered, but the confusion was so great that it was difficult to decide the real sense

of the meeting, which broke up in confusion, the lights being extinguished in the order of the Mayor.

SHIPMENT OF POWDER AND SHELL TO CHARLESTON.

PENNSACOLA, Fla., Jan. 19, 1861.

One thousand kegs of powder and twenty thousand pounds of shot and shell from the Tredgrew Works, Richmond, left this morning, by special train by the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad, destined to Charleston, to the order of Governor Phillips.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON SECESSION.

BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1861.

Wendell Phillips, in his disunion speech here to-day, charged Seward with having attempted to gain by conservatism what he failed to secure by abolition—the next Presidency. Phillips' chief argument was that disunion is desirable because it will abolish slavery. He called upon the North to tell the South what they really mean, namely—"abolition." Any compromise made by Congress would not affect the Northern heart and conscience. He argued the North would gain by disunion, and used the following language: "Secession exists for the Union. God forbid! Sacrifice everything to keep South Carolina in it? Rather build a bridge of gold and pay her toll over it. Let her march off with banners and trumpets and we will speed the parting guest. Let her not stand upon the order of her going, but go at once. Give her the forts, and arsenals, and sub-treasuries, and lend her jewels of silver and gold, and Egypt will rejoice that she has departed."

Phillips began his peroration with the words—"All hail, disunion!" He narrowly escaped maltreatment by the mob while going home.

THE LEADER OF THE FLORIDA TROOPS AT PENNSACOLA.

Major William H. Chase, formerly of the United States Corps of Engineers, is the leader of the State troops at Pensacola, Florida. He was formerly a resident of Massachusetts and received the appointment of cadet from that State to the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated March 3, 1815. He was appointed brevet second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers in the same month, and promoted to a full lieutenant April 15, 1818. His subsequent promotions to first lieutenant, captain and major, date respectively March 31, 1819, January 1, 1826, and July 1, 1844. He was a member of the Special Board of Engineers for examination of Florida reefs, &c., and for the examination of harbors, channels, &c., on the Gulf frontier of Texas and Mississippi. He was a member of the Board of Engineers of the United States Army, and held the position of Chief Engineer of the Corps of Engineers in the same month, and promoted to a full lieutenant April 15, 1818. His subsequent promotions to first lieutenant, captain and major, date respectively March 31, 1819, January 1, 1826, and July 1, 1844. He was a member of the Special Board of Engineers for examination of Florida reefs, &c., and for the examination of harbors, channels, &c., on the Gulf frontier of Texas and Mississippi. He was a member of the Board of Engineers of the United States Army, and held the position of Chief Engineer of the Corps of Engineers in the same month, and promoted to a full lieutenant April 15, 1818. His subsequent promotions to first lieutenant, captain and major, date respectively March 31, 1819, January 1, 1826, and July 1, 1844. He was a member of the Special Board of Engineers for examination of Florida reefs, &c., and for the examination of harbors, channels, &c., on the Gulf frontier of Texas and Mississippi. He was a member of the Board of Engineers of the United States Army, and held the position of Chief Engineer of the Corps of Engineers in the same month, and promoted to a full lieutenant April 15, 1818. His subsequent promotions to first lieutenant, captain and major, date respectively March 31, 1819, January 1, 1826, and July 1, 1844. He was a member of the Special Board of Engineers for examination of Florida reefs, &c., and for the examination of harbors, channels, &c., on the Gulf frontier of Texas and Mississippi. He was a member of the Board of Engineers of the United States Army, and held the position of Chief Engineer of the Corps of Engineers in the same month, and promoted to a full lieutenant April 15, 1818. His subsequent promotions to first lieutenant, captain and major, date respectively March 31, 1819, January 1, 1826, and July 1, 1844. He was a member of the Special Board of Engineers for examination of Florida reefs, &c., and for the examination of harbors, channels, &c., on the Gulf frontier of Texas and Mississippi. He was a member of the Board of Engineers of the United States Army, and held the position of Chief Engineer of the Corps of Engineers in the same month, and promoted to a full lieutenant April 15, 1818. His subsequent promotions to first lieutenant, captain and major, date respectively March 31, 1819, January 1, 1826, and July 1, 1844. He was a member of the Special Board of Engineers for examination of Florida reefs, &c., and for the examination of harbors, channels, &c., on the Gulf frontier of Texas and Mississippi. He was a member of the Board of Engineers of the United States Army, and held the position of Chief Engineer of the Corps of Engineers in the same month, and promoted to a full lieutenant April 15, 1818. His subsequent promotions to first lieutenant, captain and major, date respectively March 31, 1819, January 1, 1826, and July 1, 1844. He was a member of the Special Board of Engineers for examination of Florida reefs, &c., and for the examination of harbors, channels, &c., on the Gulf frontier of Texas and Mississippi. He was a member of the Board of Engineers of the United States Army, and held the position of Chief Engineer of the Corps of Engineers in the same month, and promoted to a full lieutenant April 15, 1818. His subsequent promotions to first lieutenant, captain and major, date respectively March 31, 1819, January 1, 1826, and July 1, 1844. He was a member of the Special Board of Engineers for examination of Florida reefs, &c., and for the examination of harbors, channels, &c., on the Gulf frontier of Texas and Mississippi. He was a member of the Board of Engineers of the United States Army, and held the position of Chief Engineer of the Corps of Engineers in the same month, and promoted to a full lieutenant April 15, 1818. His subsequent promotions to first lieutenant, captain and major, date respectively March 31, 1819, January 1, 1826, and July 1, 1844. He was a member of the Special Board of Engineers for examination of Florida reefs, &c., and for the examination of harbors, channels, &c., on the Gulf frontier of Texas and Mississippi. He was a member of the Board of Engineers of the United States Army, and held the position of Chief Engineer of the Corps of Engineers in the same month, and promoted to a full lieutenant April 15, 1818. His subsequent promotions to first lieutenant, captain and major, date respectively March 31, 1819, January 1, 1826, and July 1, 1844. He was a member of the Special Board of Engineers for examination of Florida reefs, &c., and for the examination of harbors, channels, &c., on the Gulf frontier of Texas and Mississippi. He was a member of the Board of Engineers of the United States Army, and held the position of Chief Engineer of the Corps of Engineers in the same month, and promoted to a full lieutenant April 15, 1818. His subsequent promotions to first lieutenant, captain and major, date respectively March 31, 1819, January 1, 1826, and July 1, 1844. He was a member of the Special Board of Engineers for examination of Florida reefs, &c., and for the examination of harbors, channels, &c., on the Gulf frontier of Texas and Mississippi. He was a member of the Board of Engineers of the United States Army, and held the position of Chief Engineer of the Corps of Engineers in the same month, and promoted to a full lieutenant April 15, 1818. His subsequent promotions to first lieutenant, captain and major, date respectively March 31, 1819, January 1, 1826, and July 1, 1844. He was a member of the Special Board of Engineers for examination of Florida reefs, &c., and for the examination of harbors, channels, &c., on the Gulf frontier of Texas and Mississippi. He was a member of the Board of Engineers of the United States Army, and held the position of Chief Engineer of the Corps of Engineers in the same month, and promoted to a full lieutenant April 15, 1818. His subsequent promotions to first lieutenant, captain and major, date respectively March 31, 1819, January 1, 1826, and July 1, 1844. He was a member of the Special Board of Engineers for examination of Florida reefs, &c., and for the examination of harbors, channels, &c., on the Gulf frontier of Texas and Mississippi. He was a member of the Board of Engineers of the United States Army, and held the position of Chief Engineer of the Corps of Engineers in the same month, and promoted to a full lieutenant April 15, 1818. His subsequent promotions to first lieutenant, captain and major, date respectively March 31, 1819, January 1, 1826, and July 1, 1844. He was a member of the Special Board of Engineers for examination of Florida reefs, &c., and for the examination of harbors, channels, &c., on the Gulf frontier of Texas and Mississippi. He was a member of the Board of Engineers of the United States Army, and held the position of Chief Engineer of the Corps of Engineers in the same month, and promoted to a full lieutenant April 15, 1818. His subsequent promotions to first lieutenant, captain and major, date respectively March 31, 1819, January 1, 1826, and July 1, 1844. He was a member of the Special Board of Engineers for examination of Florida reefs, &c., and for the examination of harbors, channels, &c., on the Gulf frontier of Texas and Mississippi. He was a member of the Board of Engineers of the United States Army, and held the position of Chief Engineer of the Corps of Engineers in the same month, and promoted to a full lieutenant April 15, 1818. His subsequent promotions to first lieutenant, captain and major, date respectively March 31, 1819, January 1, 1826, and July 1, 1844. He was a member of the Special Board of Engineers for examination of Florida reefs, &c., and for the examination of harbors, channels, &c., on the Gulf frontier of Texas and Mississippi. He was a member of the Board of Engineers of the United States Army, and held the position of Chief Engineer of the Corps of Engineers in the same month, and promoted to a full lieutenant April 15, 1818. His subsequent promotions to first lieutenant, captain and major, date respectively March 31, 1819, January 1, 1826, and July 1, 1844. He was a member of the Special Board of Engineers for examination of Florida reefs, &c., and for the examination of harbors, channels, &c., on the Gulf frontier of Texas and Mississippi. He was a member of the Board of Engineers of the United States Army, and held the position of Chief Engineer of the Corps of Engineers in the same month, and promoted to a full lieutenant April 15, 1818. His subsequent promotions to first lieutenant, captain and major, date respectively March 31, 1819, January 1, 1826, and July 1, 1844. He was a member of the Special Board of Engineers for examination of Florida reefs, &c., and for the examination of harbors, channels, &c., on the Gulf frontier of Texas and Mississippi. He was a member of the Board of Engineers of the United States Army, and held the position of Chief Engineer of the Corps of Engineers in the same month, and promoted to a full lieutenant April 15, 1818. His subsequent promotions to first lieutenant, captain and major, date respectively March 31, 1819, January 1, 1826, and July 1, 1844. He was a member of the Special Board of Engineers for examination of Florida reefs, &c., and for the examination of harbors, channels, &c., on the Gulf frontier of Texas and Mississippi. He was a member of the Board of Engineers of the United States Army, and held the position of Chief Engineer of the Corps of Engineers in the same month, and promoted to a full lieutenant April 15, 1818. His subsequent promotions to first lieutenant, captain and major, date respectively March 31, 1819, January 1, 1826, and July 1, 1844. He was a member of the Special Board of Engineers for examination of Florida reefs, &c., and for the examination of harbors, channels, &c., on the Gulf frontier of Texas and Mississippi. He was a member of the Board of Engineers of the United States Army, and held the position of Chief Engineer of the Corps of Engineers in the same month, and promoted to a full lieutenant April 15, 1818. His subsequent promotions to first lieutenant, captain and major, date respectively March 31, 1819, January 1, 1826, and July 1, 1844. He was a member of the Special Board of Engineers for examination of Florida reefs, &c., and for the examination of harbors, channels, &c., on the Gulf frontier of Texas and Mississippi. He was a member of the Board of Engineers of the United States Army, and held the position of Chief Engineer of the Corps of Engineers in the same month, and promoted to a full lieutenant April 15, 1818. His subsequent promotions to first lieutenant, captain and major, date respectively March 31, 1819, January 1, 1826, and July 1, 1844. He was a member of the Special Board of Engineers for examination of Florida reefs, &c., and for the examination of harbors, channels, &c., on the Gulf frontier of Texas and Mississippi. He was a member of the Board of Engineers of the United States Army, and held the position of Chief Engineer of the Corps of Engineers in the same month, and promoted to a full lieutenant April 15, 1818. His subsequent promotions to first lieutenant, captain and major, date respectively March 31, 1819, January 1, 1826, and July 1, 1844. He was a member of the Special Board of Engineers for examination of Florida reefs, &c., and for the examination of harbors, channels, &c., on the Gulf frontier of Texas and Mississippi. He was a member of the Board of Engineers of the United States Army, and held the position of Chief Engineer of the Corps of Engineers in the same month, and promoted to a full lieutenant April 15, 1818. His subsequent promotions to first lieutenant, captain and major, date respectively March 31, 1819, January 1, 1826, and July 1, 1844. He was a member of the Special Board of Engineers for examination of Florida reefs, &c., and for the examination of harbors, channels, &c., on the Gulf frontier of Texas and Mississippi. He was a member of the Board of Engineers of the United States Army, and held the position of Chief Engineer of the Corps of Engineers in the same month, and promoted to a full lieutenant April 15, 1818. His subsequent promotions to first lieutenant, captain and major, date respectively March 31, 1819, January 1, 1826, and July 1, 1844. He was a member of the Special Board of Engineers for examination of Florida reefs, &c., and for the examination of harbors, channels, &c., on the Gulf frontier of Texas and Mississippi. He was a member of the Board of Engineers of the United States Army, and held the position of Chief Engineer of the Corps of Engineers in the same month, and promoted to a full lieutenant April 15, 1818. His subsequent promotions to first lieutenant, captain and major, date respectively March 31, 1819, January 1, 1826, and July 1, 1844. He was a member of the Special Board of Engineers for examination of Florida reefs, &c., and for the examination of harbors, channels, &c., on the Gulf frontier of Texas and Mississippi. He was a member of the Board of Engineers of the United States Army, and held the position of Chief Engineer of the Corps of Engineers in the same month, and promoted to a full lieutenant April 15, 1818. His subsequent promotions to first lieutenant, captain and major, date respectively March 31, 1819, January 1, 1826, and July 1, 1844. He was a